

## **CWD UPDATE 76**

### **June 28, 2006**

Once again, a reminder that the deadline for grant applications for APHIS CWD money is July 14, 2006. As in the past, applications should be submitted through the local AVIC. This year, tier 1 states are eligible for \$235,000, tier 2 states \$75,000, and tier 3 states \$48,000.

Canada's latest case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), or mad cow disease, detected in April 2006, probably resulted from contaminated feed, which might have linked the case with the nation's previous one, according to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). The CFIA said the case fell within the same "geographic cluster" as the other four. It involved a 6-year-old purebred Holstein dairy cow in southwestern British Columbia. In response, CFIA announced June 26 that it would ban cattle parts that could spread BSE from all animal feeds, pet foods, and fertilizers, making Canada's restrictions tighter than those in the United States. The new rules will take effect in July 2007, but smaller businesses will get an additional 6 months to comply. The rules apply to "specified risk materials" (SRMs) from older cattle—the brain, spinal cord, and certain other tissues that are likely to contain the infective agent if an animal has the disease.

Melinda Cosgrove of Michigan DNR has done an excellent job in updating the state regulation table for movement of cervids. This table is available at the CWD Alliance website, [www.cwd-info.org](http://www.cwd-info.org). Thanks Melinda for this great work.

Delaware DNR reports that they tested 600 samples from white-tailed deer during the 2006 hunting season. All results indicated CWD as not detected in the samples.

Test results for chronic wasting disease on 1,536 wild deer and 31 elk collected from North Dakota hunters during the 2005-hunting season indicated CWD was not detected in North Dakota. Since 2002, more than 5,500 North Dakota deer and 110 elk have been tested for CWD. To date, CWD has not been diagnosed in wild or farmed deer or elk in North Dakota.

Preliminary testing has detected CWD agent in four more free-ranging white-tailed deer recently collected in Hampshire County, West Virginia as part of an ongoing and intensive CWD surveillance effort. This brings the total of CWD-positive deer found in Hampshire County since last fall to nine. These most recent samples were collected in March and April by DNR's deer collection teams working in Hampshire County.

The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management reports that recent testing for CWD in deer in Rhode Island has not detected the presence of the disease. DEM's Division of Fish and Wildlife collected nearly 200 samples from Rhode Island's deer herd last fall and winter for testing as part of a nationwide effort to monitor the spread of CWD. The University of Connecticut at Storrs conducted the tests.